FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1842. [NO. 1312.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Wanted to purchase or hire,

A SERVANT GIRL, of good character. Apply at this office.
July 18, 1842. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

A N excellent COOK and WASHER. Inquire at this office.
July 18, 1842. 11-3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons against trading for a certain note, dated either the 23d or 24th of June last, and payable the 1st January next, for Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars, given by me for one Duncan McLean, (who is said to reside in Cumberland county, N. C.) in a trade for a negro man and his wife. I have since learned that the consideration to the property is not legal, and consequently am determined not to pay the note.
THOMAS STUBBS, Sen.
Fayetteville, N. C., July 15, 1842. 11-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Augustus J. Ermsbee of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Wheelwright, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Charles N. Fennell of Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Hiram Glover of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Chairmaker, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Peter C. Bolden, formerly of Fayetteville, now of New Hanover county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Isaac Simmons of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Carpenter, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Neman Sikes of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Shoe Maker, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.
H. H. POTTER.
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
July 18, 1842. 11-10w

DR. WM. H. BENNETT

TENDERS his professional services to the people generally, in and near Whiteville, Columbus Co., N. C. Any thing disposed to give him a call will find him at all times ready to attend to business professionally engaged. Charges moderate to the pressure of the times.
June 1, 1842. 9-eow1w

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by
MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

Keith, Russell & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.

HAVE just received on consignment,
500 gallons Winter strained Sperm Oil,
500 do. Full strained Oil.
The Oils of the best quality, and will be sold at New York prices.
References to Murchison, Reid & Co., C. P. Mallett & Bonlow, Fres't of Cross Creek Man'g Co.
Wilmington, July 5. 10-tf

TRUSTEES' SALE.

ON Friday the 12th day of August next, at the late dwelling house of Archibald Cameron, about 14 miles North of Fayetteville, the Subscriber, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to him by the said Cameron, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on six months credit, the purchasers giving bonds with two good securities, all the property conveyed by said deed of Trust, consisting of Two Tracts of valuable Land, lying on the East side Cape Fear River, near the Bluff meeting House containing 1000 acres, more or less; also, a Stock of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils &c. &c.
ARCH'D McLEAN, *Trustee.*
July 8, 1842. 10-ts

Daguerreotype Miniatures

TAKEN in the most perfect manner, every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, at the Court House, up stairs.
May 18. 2tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
Fashionable Hats, Hardware, &c.,
Which I am disposed to sell at reduced Prices.
H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
June 28, 1842. 8tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

William J. Anderson of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

William R. Carman of Cumberland County, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Allen Torrence of Cumberland County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

John McKinnie of Sampson County, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.
By order of the Court.
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
July 9, 1842. 10-10w

Received per Cotton Plant, and for Sale,

20 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
15 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed do.
1 ceroon Caracoas Indigo.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
July 5, 1842. 9-tf

NEW GOODS,
Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.
June 27, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.
Apply to H. LEETE.
June 28, 1842. 8-tf

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 boxes Stuart's CANDLES.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 2, 1842. 5-tf

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.
HALL & JOHNSON.
July 6, 1842. 9-tf

A Cape Fear Plantation,
With the Turpentine and Timbered Land, for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to remove his property to the South Western country, offers for Sale his REAL ESTATE in the county of Bladen, which consists of

2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

including one of the best Corn Plantations on the Cape Fear River, with between 200 and 300 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large supply of prime Land to clear. About one half of the Land is River Survey;—the residue is Timbered Pine Land, as well suited to the Turpentine and Lumber business as any section of the State. The improvements are a fine set of MILLS, Saw and Grist, in complete operation;—a very good DWELLING, with its appurtenant out-houses, handsomely situated, and well supplied with the very best spring water. The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and at a price suited to the hardness of the times. Any persons that may wish to purchase, are invited to examine the property while under the growing crop. Any communications addressed to me at Prospect Hall P. O. will be attended to.
JOHN SMITH.
June 22, 1842. 8-tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.
For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Patrick Dooley of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Duncan T. Patterson of Sampson county, Schoolmaster, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st October next.

John M. Stedman of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Robert Wooten of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

James H. Cole of Richmond county, Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

John Cole of Richmond county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

John C. Latta of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

James Jenkins of Cumberland county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Charles A. McMillan of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.
H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
June 18, 1842. 7-10w

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE
N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 59tf

NEW BOOKS.

ZANONI, Bulwer's last Novel; The Two Admirals, Cooper's last; Stephens's Egypt, Arabia Petræa, &c.; Key to Revelations; The Preacher; U. S. Dispensatory; Hooper's Dictionary; Webster's 8vo. Dictionary; American Almanac, &c. &c.
Just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21.

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)
For sale by E. J. HALE.

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.
ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

RHODE ISLAND.

We have received some important intelligence from Rhode Island. On the examination of the prisoners taken at the "Battle of Chepachet," it was proved that the women instigated the whole affair out of pure love for Governor Dorr, and "that sword."

One prisoner, Wm. F. Mason, said:

"Should not have gone to Chepatchet, had not the women persuaded me to do so; there was one in particular I did not dare refuse; she was my sweetheart; threatened to give me the mitten if I did not go."

Another, named Samuel Green, declared:

"Went into the cause because some ladies were going; thought there was no danger where the ladies were;—heard many of them were ready to fight for Dorr. He seemed to be a great favorite among them."

Almond Smith, of the great family of the Smiths, said:

"Am 18 years old; work in mill; went to Chepachet; was advised to go by Sarah and the rest of the girls; hated to hang back for fear they would laugh at me; mother knew I was out; she let me go because I wanted to go; I expected to be made a hero of, was made a prisoner of; searched for glory—couldn't find any; don't think I should have plucked up and gone to the camp, had it not been for the gals; they made me feel gritty."

Clark Smith, of the same extensive family, said:

"Most of the women in our village are in favor of Dorr; some talked of putting on pantaloons and going to his aid; they had a good deal of influence with the men; kept up a continual talking; should pity the man who remained at home among them. Should rather remain in prison than to contend with them myself. Went to camp to make a show—made a poor show; in case of actual battle meant to sneak off myself."

But Governor King and "that Council" had friends also among the women, but not so many as Dorr. As proof read the following:

"A man belonging to one of the country brigades lagged behind his regiment, and finally returned to his family. 'Arn't you going with the troops?' says his wife. 'Why no, my dear, I think, on the whole, it is my duty to stay and protect you,' replied the husband. 'Well now,' says she,' I can tell you what it is; either you or I have got to go with Governor King's men, against Tom Dorr's rebels. If you are not going, give me your breeches!'—He went."

Hiram Chappell, one of the patriot prisoners captured from Dorr's army at Chepachet, "opens" on his examination before the Rhode Island Commissioners by confessing that he is a native of Connecticut, and had faithfully served out a term of three years in the State's Prison. His sufferings in the cause "of human freedom," had been so eminent that he bore the office of lieutenant of a company! He too was the immortal who plugged up the cannon when the attack was made on the Arsenal.

A strange sort of morality is that which is willing to profit by what it stigmatizes as dishonest, wicked, and vile. What would be said of that man who should go all about the country preaching in loudest strains against the monstrous vice of intemperance, and who should at the same time be putting money into his purse from the profits of a Whiskey distillery? Or him who should talk glibly about the horrid effects of gambling, when he was a share holder in a faro-bank?

Now do not these supposed cases bear quite an analogy to that of Mr. Henry? He discourses eloquently against banks. He calls them "manufactories of thieves and rogues." He says they corrupt morals, hurt society, endanger liberty, and are altogether abominable. And yet, (would it be believed by people unacquainted with the man?) Mr. Henry owns largely in banks! Who is willing to acknowledge him as their exemplar of uprightness?

Wilmington Chronicle.

Harbor Master's Report.—Arrivals in the port of Wilmington, N. C. from 1st July 1841, to 30th June 1842.

Barques,	-	-	-	4
Brigs,	-	-	-	216
Schooners,	-	-	-	331
Sloop,	-	-	-	1
				552

J. HARTMAN, *H. M.*

Report of the four preceding years.

Arrivals for the year ending July 1,	1838,		466
" " " " "	1839,		597
" " " " "	1840,		475
" " " " "	1841,		622

THE BANKRUPT LAW AND THE STATE INSOLVENT LAWS.

To the Editors of the Baltimore American:

Gentlemen.—You will oblige me by publishing the subjoined notice of an opinion recently pronounced by Judge Story. Its obvious propriety is strengthened by the fact, well known here amongst the profession, that Chief Justice Taney and Judge Heath are of the same opinion. Nothing can be more certain than that all the discharges granted by the Commissioners of insolvent debtors, under the State insolvent system, since the second day of February 1842, the day on which the Bankrupt law took effect—are void and worthless.

"Story J., was clearly of opinion, that, as soon as the bankrupt act went into operation, it did, *ipso facto*, suspend all action upon future cases arising under the State insolvent laws. He considered this whole matter in effect disposed of, by the reasoning of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Sturgis vs. Crowninshield, (5 Wheaton's Reports, 122.) In that case, Mr. Justice Washington and himself were of opinion, that the power to pass a bankrupt law was exclusively vested in Congress by the Constitution of the United States, and that no State could pass a bankrupt law, or an insolvent law, having the effect of a bankrupt law, where it discharged the debtor from the obligation of his prior contracts. One member of the Court was absent.—The other four members concurred in the decision, which was pronounced by Chief Justice Marshall.—But all the Court were agreed, that when Congress did pass a Bankrupt Act, it was supreme, and that the State laws must yield to it, and could no longer operate upon persons or cases within purview of this act."

BUSINESS DONE IN CONGRESS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York American, communicates the following statement of the business done during the long sessions of the 26th and 27th Congress, respectively:

Statement of business done during the long Session of the 26th Congress:
460 bills reported up to June 24th.
202 " passed the House "
21 Senate bills passed " "
629 printed Reports of Committees.

Statement of business done during the long Session of the 27th Congress:
511 bills reported up to June 24th.
222 " passed the House "
32 Senate bills passed the House.
881 printed Reports of Committees.

The above is a comparative statement of the progress of business in the House of Representatives in this Congress and all preceding Congresses. The House of Representatives in the last Congress (26th) did more business and did it faster than any that preceded it. This shows you how far the present Congress exceeds all others in industry, fidelity, and merit.

"Blessings on the man who invented teetotalism!" exclaimed we—to ourself—a day or two since, as we met a man who, not many months ago, was one of the most bloated, ragged, inveterate and loathsome worshippers at the shrine of Bacchus that ever encouraged the "rum trade," or was a curse to himself and to a wife and children who looked up—or down—to him for support or protection. He is now a thorough going Washingtonian; and now, a better husband and father, or a more tidy and fresh looking man, cannot be found. How infinitely better it is for a man to quaff the contents of the "old oaken bucket" than those of the rum jug.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Receipt in part.—In the last Milton, N. C. Chronicle, Edward A. Callaham gives the following singular notice. Callaham must be an honest fellow.

June 21st, 1842.—Received from the Sheriff of Person county, N. C. 39 lashes, in part of a debt due me from the commonwealth, (for bigamy) to be paid in two other annual instalments.

Imprisonment for Debt is abolished in the State of Pennsylvania, the Governor having approved the bill just passed by the Legislature for that purpose. The Harrisburg Intelligencer says that its penalties against *fraud* on the part of debtors are very severe.

A carrier of one of the Phila. weekly papers recently counted 640 houses TO LET, on his route through the principal streets of that city.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Fellow Citizens: The leaders of the Van Buren party are using every effort to induce you to believe, that the Whigs and the Whigs *alone* are responsible for the evils which have originated from OVER BANKING—or the establishment of so many State Banks throughout our Country. This charge is made, not only without a shadow of proof, to sustain it, but in the face of facts which were officially put forth by their own party when in office, and acquiesced in by these leaders themselves. WHAT ARE THESE FACTS? We shall state them fairly and leave *you* to draw your own conclusions. Let it be remembered that on the 10th of July 1832, Gen. Jackson vetoed the bill to re-charter the United States Bank. At that time there were about 330 Banks in the Union, with a capital of $145,000,600. In 1833, the Deposites were removed from the United States Bank and placed in various State Banks, with instructions from the then Secretary of the Treasury to discount liberally for the accommodation of the People. This they did, which soon created a bloated credit,—resulting in a mania for the establishment of Banks and the issue of paper money, which was freely and readily gratified by MOST, if not ALL the Legislatures, which were under the control of the *then* Jackson—now Van Buren Party. The United States Bank having been vetoed and having abandoned any assurance that it would be re chartered, began to call in its issues and wind up its business. The vacuum produced by a withdrawal of the circulation of this Bank, was promptly filled up by the Locofoco Legislatures with the notes of State Banks WHICH THEY READILY CHARTERED. This cannot be successfully controverted. It is established by documents issued from one of the Cabinet officers of Mr. Van Buren himself, and it should be taken as good authority at least by that party. On the 8th of January 1838, Mr. Woodbury submitted a report to Congress, to which was appended a statement of the number of Banks in each State, and their capital stock at seven different periods. Now let us take those States which have been most uniformly under the councils of the party that was in opposition to the Whigs, and examine into the increase of their Banks and Banking capital. MAINE had in 1829 but 15 Banks with a capital of $1,654,900,—in 1830 she had 18 Banks with a capital of $2,050,000,—in 1835 she had 36 banks with $3,519,000 capital—and in 1837 her banks had increased to 59, and her banking capital to $5,500,000. So it will be seen that for TEN years *before* the Veto of the United States Bank, and the issue of Secretary Woodbury's order for the removal of the deposites, the Banks of this State increased in number but THREE, and in amount of capital but $395,100, whereas, AFTER the veto and when the Jackson Van Buren party was all-powerful, that is, from 1835 to 1837, only TWO YEARS, the Banks of Maine increased in number TWENTY THREE and in capital stock about TWO MILLIONS! Here then we see the Van Buren Legislature of Maine creating TWENTY-THREE Banks in TWO YEARS—*eleven or twelve per session!* But there are a number of other States which for many years past, have seldom, if ever, been under Whig rule, which exhibit a similar state of facts. New Hampshire, one of the seven States that voted for Mr. Van Buren in 1840, had in the year 1830, 18 Banks, and in 1837 they had increased to 27, and there was during the same period an increase in her Banking capital of upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS! In this State (N. H.) the Whigs have never been able to gain the ascendancy. Look too, at Pennsylvania, which gave to Gen. Jackson such a tremendous majority in 1832, and whose Legislature has up to this day, been uniformly opposed to the principles of the Whig party. Why, in 1830, she had but 33 Banks with a capital of something over $14,000,000—in 1837, the Banks had increased to 50 with 18 branches, and the capital stock to FIFTY NINE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! During the *ten* years *previous* to 1830 her number of Banks and banking capital DECREASED! Alabama had in 1830 but TWO Banks—capital $643,000—in 1836 she had 3 Banks and 4 branches, with the enormous capital of upwards of FOURTEEN MILLIONS. For ten years *prior* to 1830 the bank capital of Alabama had increased but $200,000 and the number of her Banks had actually *decreased!* The State of Arkansas, it appears from the Report of Mr. Woodbury, had not in 1830 and in fact as late as 1835, *a single Bank.* But by 1837, two years thereafter, her good Van Buren Legislators had chartered for her two Banks with two branches, and a capital stock of $3,500,000! Mississippi had in 1830 but one bank with a capital of $950,000, in 1837 the number had increased to 22 and the amount of capital to upwards of THIRTY NINE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Here then is a Van Buren Democratic State which, in ten years, increased its number of Banks *twenty-two fold* and its amount of banking capital at least FORTY FOLD! Nor was this mania for *Bank-making* less rabid in that State from which has been sent to the National Legislature for years past a Senator who is the true representative and best personification of Locofocoism. We refer to Missouri. Mr. *Woodbury* says in his report that in 1830 she had no banks, but it appears that in 1837 she had *one* Bank and 3 branches with a capital of $5,000,000! We have before stated that in 1830 the whole banking capital of the Union was $145,000,000. This included the capital of the United States Bank of $35,000,000, which deducted, leaves about $110,192,000 as the capital of the State Banks at that period. Now in 1837 the capital stock of the State Banks *alone* was FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Well,—let us look back a little. In 1820 the capital of the State Banks was $102,510,000. So it will be seen that, during the ten years *previous* to 1830 that the banking capital of the States alone increased but about $8,000,000—but for SEVEN years *only*, POSTERIOR to 1830 it INCREASED about THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY MILLIONS!

Now we submit this question to all candid men: WHAT PARTY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS ALARMING INCREASE IN BANKING CAPITAL IN THE STATES! We reply without the least hesitation THE VAN BUREN PARTY! *They* had the ascendancy in the national councils—*they* brought about that condition of things which made State Banks necessary—*they* had control of a majority of the State Legislatures, and wherever they had this majority, they scrupled not to charter Banks with a liberality and recklessness which was the best evidence of their attachment to such a course of policy! Let it be borne in mind also that in 1830 there were about

330 STATE BANKS!

In 1835, the number had increased to upwards of

550 BANKS WITH 120 BRANCHES!

Up to 1837 the number continued to increase until it reached

709, with 173 BRANCHES!

We leave it then, to the People to say, whether the WHIGS be responsible for the "*over banking*," the "*Bank frauds*," the "*Bank failures*" and the *evils incident thereto*, which are charged to exist, and if they be responsible (which we deny) whether the Van Buren party is not estopped from preferring the charge, because of their own participation, or more glaring and undeniable guilt!

THE STATE DEBTS.

This is another subject Fellow-Citizens to which we would call your attention. The States owe at this time about $200,000,000. It has been charged, but *falsely* charged, that the WHIGS are to blame for these heavy debts. So far from the Whig Party being *alone* responsible, the facts shew that those States which have uniformly supported the principles of the Van Buren party (until, perhaps, the election of 1840,) have exhibited an eagerness to go in debt *equal*, if not STRONGER, than any in the Union. Take MAINE for instance. In 1838, her debt was $554,976; in 1840, it had increased to $1,678,367. Take PENNSYLVANIA. In 1838, her debt was $24,140,000—in 1840 it had increased to $34,723,000—upwards of TEN MILLIONS IN TWO YEARS! The debt of ALABAMA in 1840 amounted to $10,859,556, and that of MISSISSIPPI in the same year, to $12,400,000. The young State of ARKANSAS with a population of only 97,574 had in 1840 a State debt $3,755,000. The aggregate of the debts of these *five* Van Buren States is $63,400,000, being upwards of ONE FOURTH OF THE ENTIRE STATE DEBTS! If we take five of the Whig States, which ARE involved in debt, we shall see a vast difference in the amount of *their* indebtedness and those we have mentioned. The aggregate of the debts of Massachusetts, Maryland, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky in 1840, was but a fraction over *twenty-seven millions*, upwards of THIRTY-SIX MILLIONS LESS than the debt of the five Van Buren States we have before enumerated at the same period! There are but six States in the Union, which are entirely free from debt, viz: New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and North Carolina. FIVE OUT OF THESE ARE WHIG STATES! So it appears that out of the twenty-six States, there is but ONE belonging to the Van Buren Party FREE FROM DEBT. The State owing the largest debt, viz: Pennsylvania, is VAN BUREN—the one owing the smallest, viz: New Jersey, is WHIG! The greater part of these debts of the States was contracted during the period that the opponents of the Whigs had sway not only in the General, but in the State Governments.—These facts shew incontestibly not only that the charge preferred against the Whigs of having alone brought heavy debts upon the States for "mad schemes of Internal Improvement," &c. and are therefore *alone* responsible, IS FALSE, but it also proves, that those who prefer the charge are themselves the more guilty party. How different would have been the cry had these investments proved profitable to the States! Had they yielded a revenue, and thereby exempted the People from taxation, the brawling partizans, who are now trying to fix the Whig party with all the blame of their *failure*, would then have vociferously and eagerly claimed for themselves all the credit of their *success*.

EXPENDITURES—NATIONAL DEBT, &c.

We would call your attention in the next place, Fellow-citizens, to the charge which has been so unscrupulously made, that the Whigs have increased the expenditures of the Government, and are responsible for the present national debt. We shall submit the facts and let them speak for themselves.—Properly, however, to understand this whole matter, it is necessary to go back to the commencement of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and learn what amount of revenue was then on hand. There was a surplus in the Treasury the first of the year 1837, of $18,236,000 including the fourth instalment which has never yet been paid over to the States. The amount, received from the sale of Bank Stock, was about $8,000,000, making in all something over TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS which came into the hands of the Van Buren administration,—*over* and *above* the accruing revenue. When Mr. Van Buren went out of office, the Government owed somewhere about $5,500,000 in the shape of outstanding Treasury notes. From this it is apparent, that if Mr. Van Buren had commenced his administration with no surplus on hand, the government at the close of that administration would have been indebted UPWARDS OF THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! In the face of such facts, how can the leaders of that party have the assurance to assert that the WHIGS are blameable for *borrowing* money to pay the debt of Mr. Van Buren's administration! HE and his friends went into power with an overflowing treasury and retired from office DEEPLY IN DEBT! Yea, they were resorting to the device of Treasury notes during nearly the whole of his term. How then can the Whigs be blamed, who on succeeding to office, and finding the Treasury bankrupt—the public creditors suffering for their just dues,—adopted, what they regarded, the best means to save the Government from dishonor?—The debt which Mr. Van Buren had fixed on the Country was bequeathed to the Whigs. THEY have it to pay—and let us now enquire, WHAT WAS THE AMOUNT OF THAT DEBT? The following extract from the speech of Mr. Meriwether, a distinguished member of Congress from Georgia, (delivered at the present Session) will throw sufficient light on this subject.

"Let us see, Mr. Speaker" if the gentleman from New Hampshire did correctly state the liabilities of the Government. So far from its being the "LITTLE DEBT" spoken of, the amount of the debts and liabilities, on the 4th of March, 1841, over and above all the means which the Government possessed of making payment, is almost $25,000,000! But, sir, I will read you the several items which compose this mass:

Treasury notes outstanding 4th March, 1841, written "the United States promise to pay, one year after date, to ——— or order ——— dollars, with interest at the rate of — — per centum."	
W. Selden, Treasurer of the U. S.	$5,283,831 00
Debt due in Holland assumed for cities in District of Columbia, bearing an annual interest of $78,144, (see document No. 2, Ho. of Reps. 2d sess. 26th Congress, p. 3.)	1,440,000 00
Amount due navy pension fund, for money used by Government, see Senate doc. 146, 3d sess. 25th Congress, p. 6,	1,143,638 00
Amount due twelve Indian tribes, to-wit: Ottewas and Chippewas, Osages, Delawares, Sioux of Mississippi, Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, Winnebagoes, Creeks and Iowas, which the Government agreed to invest in stock, but which they	

have failed to do, and pay an annual interest on the loan of $131,-05, (see doc. No. 2, 2d sess. 26th Congress, H R., page 278.)	2,590,000 00
[This amount is exclusive of an annual charge on the Treasury for fulfilment of treaties, amounting to, and varying according to Treasury estimates, between $750,000 and $1,150,000.]	
Amount due Chippewa and Ottowa Indians, to be paid in twenty annual instalments—seventeen annuities yet to be paid, (see document No. 2, 2d session, 26th Congress, Ho. Reps., p. 281.)	340,000 00
Amount belonging to Indian tribes and which received in trust and converted, (see same document pp. 279, 280, 281.)	129,388 00
Amount due Florida militia for services rendered before 4th March, 1841, and which was provided for in a bill which passed Congress, but too late to receive the signature of the President, (see doc. No. 19, H. R., 1st session 27th Congress, p. 6.)	317,601 00
Amount due Georgia militia in same situation as debt to Florida militia, (see same document and page.)	78,495 00
Amount due by Post Office Department to contractors and others, by a deficiency of means on 1st February 1841, and by the extra session had increased to the appropriation then made of $497,000, (see report of P. M. General, June, 1841.)	354,990 00
Amount due on arrearages to contractors for taking care of public works, for work, &c., (see doc. No. 30, Ho. Reps., 1st sess. 27th Con., p. 14.)	27,993 00
Amount of funded debt of late war,	299,554 00
Amount of unfunded debt, (see document No. 3, Ho. Reps., 2d session 26th Congress, p. 31.)	36,297 00
Amount due State of Georgia, for money advanced in the Indian campaigns of 1836, which was admitted by last Congress, and bill passed for payment, but too late to receive the signature of the President,	207,000 00
Claim of the State of Maine, similarly situated,	200,000 00
Amount of deficiency of means other than loan by Treasury notes to meet charges made upon the Treasury by the appropriations of Congress which expired 3d March, 1841, and previous Congresses, (see doc. No. 2, H. R. 1st session 27th Congress, p. 3.)	12,080 221 00
	$24,719,008 00

These estimates are exclusive of private claims to a very large amount, of several millions of dollars; and of the Smithsonian bequest, of half a million of dollars. It may be said that the appropriations are no debt, in the technical meaning of the word. This is true. But still, when services have been performed under a law, they are as much entitled to payment as the holder of a Treasury note when it falls due; and it is just as difficult to pay demands against the Treasury, when created in this way of $12,000,000, without any funds to do it with, as it would be to pay a similar amount of Treasury notes without the means. And it is to be presumed that these appropriations were necessary for the public interests. If so, then either the public interests must be neglected and suffer, or else we must raise the money to meet the demands on the Treasury made by the Van Buren party."

Thus we see that when the Whig party obtained power the Government owed about $24,719,008. Much of this debt was due to public officers who had performed services, and were dependent on their salaries for support. Many of these claims, left unpaid by Mr. Van Buren, have been pressing upon the Whigs, and many of them have been discharged. It is by this process, that the Locofoco leaders have been endeavoring to deceive the people. They have put many of these items or payments made on old scores, which were due under Van Buren's Administration, amongst WHO EXPENDITURE! The appropriations were made during Mr. Van Buren's term of office—the services were rendered then and the Whigs were left to pay the money. To illustrate the low device which has been resorted to, in order to cheat the Whigs, and mask the extravagance of the Locofocos, we ask your attention to another extract from the speech before referred to:

To regain lost confidence, the policy was adopted of throwing beyond the period of the Presidential election every expenditure possible; so that while appropriations were made for the public service, under an acknowledgment of their absolute necessity for the year in which they were made, still the public interest was neglected and injured by refusing to apply them in that year, that a show of pretended economy might be made, in view of accomplishing political objects. There is an illustration of this policy in the fortification bill of 1840. By that act, the sum of $878,198 was appropriated for the construction and repair of fortifications for 1840; but the President was authorized to postpone the expenditure beyond the 4th of March, 1841, if he thought fit; and he did so. Now, if it was necessary to make these appropriations at all, to secure the public interest in 1840, why postpone their expenditure until after another Congress should have met and adjourned, unless there was a sinister motive and party trick in the matter?

But it so turned out, that the Government was forced to expend a part of this sum, more than $200,-000, during the year 1840; but, instead of paying the money, as it ought to have done, the expenditure was made on a *credit* until after the Presidential election was over, the Government, in consequence thereof, paying an increased price for a given quantity of labor and materials because of that credit, when the money had been appropriated to meet the expenditure.

This is the manner in which the late Administration staved off their debts upon the Whigs. It was the case in almost every branch of the public service.

How then could it be expected, that the Whig Party would be able without borrowing money to pay not only its own current expenses, but also those of Mr. Van Buren which were left over? The Treasury was almost empty when they came into power. The revenue had been regularly decreasing under the Compromise act. And to what could they look for immediate relief but *a loan?* Had Mr. Van Buren's Administration kept its expenditures within its receipts, had it been out of debt when it ceased, instead of owing millions for which there was an immediate and constant fall, then indeed would the Whigs be justly chargeable with contracting a National debt! On the 4th of March 1841, there was little over half a million in the Treasury. The appropriations outstanding at the same time including Treasury notes, were upwards of thirty millions, and the receipts from customs and lands, during 1841, to meet these appropriations, were about sixteen millions. What then could be done but what was done? Was the credit of the Government to be tarnished? Her creditors could wait no longer for their money —and A LOAN OF NATIONAL DISGRACE were the alternatives! Then let the blame rest upon those who created this necessity by their reckless extravagance. Let the Administration of Martin Van Buren be held responsible—an administration which came into power with an overflowing Treasury expended that and all the accruing revenue for the four years of its term, and went out of power leaving the Treasury bankrupt—the revenue lessening month after month —a heavy National debt, and thousands of the public Officers and creditors unpaid!

Fellow-Citizens, the Whigs of Congress have done *their* duty. They have passed measure after measure for the relief of the Country. At the Extra Session they made two efforts to establish such an institution as would have given us a National currency—a sound circulating medium without which no country can be prosperous, but they were unsuccessful. The veto power was called in to defeat these exertions. At the present Session of Congress, they passed another bill to protect the credit of the Government and provide a revenue, and it likewise fell beneath the Veto. They have nevertheless done much to redeem the promises which they made. Their constant desire and unremitted exertions, have been to abolish all unnecessary offices—curtail extravagant salaries, and lessen the expenditures wherever this could be done consistently with the public interest. We entreat you Fellow Citizens, to give these matters a calm and unprejudiced examination. To the WHIGS of North Carolina, we would earnestly appeal. The election which is near at hand is an important one. It may fix the political complexion of the State for years to come. The Congressional and State Senatorial districts are to be readjusted—a Senator in Congress is to be elected. Are you willing to be defeated? Are you ready to surrender the high character which you have acquired in the estimation of the Whigs of the Union? Are you prepared to see your principles trampled under foot? If NOT, then it is your duty TO GO TO THE POLLS AND CAST YOUR VOTES FOR MEN WHO ARE FIRM AND TRUE IN THEIR PRINCIPLES.

RICHARD HINES,	THOMAS HICKS,
CHARLES MANLY,	JOHN W. HARRIS,
JOHN LIGON,	G. W. HAYWOOD,
E. B. FREEMAN,	H. W. MONTAGUE,
W. J. FULLER,	THOS. J. LEMAY,
GEORGE E. BADGER,	JOHNSTON BUSBEE,
A. J. FOSTER,	R. W. HAYWOOD,
WESTON R. GALES,	JAMES LITCHFORD,
HENRY W. MILLER,	ALFRED JONES,
STEPH STEVENSON,	JOHN H. BRYAN,
S. F. PATTERSON.	

THE MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The National Intelligencer gives the following synopsis of the documents submitted to Congress on this subject, (which are too long for insertion entire in the Observer:)—

The answer of Mr. Webster is a very able and complete, but calm, exposure of the folly of what the Mexican Minister alleges against the faith and the amity of our public demeanor towards his Government.

This exposure rests on two main points: 1st, the justice, moderation, and even indulgence of our conduct towards Mexico; 2dly, the gross wrongfulness of her acts and the violence of her language towards us.

The Secretary shows, in the masterly manner of which he is so capable, that the facts of which Mexico complains are not such as to warrant her displeasure; that these are individual acts, not national ones; that they have been discouraged by our Government, as far as it was in its power to do; but that our citizens migrated when they pleased, into Texas or any other country with which we are at peace, nor have we any coercive power by which to hinder them. We had, in common with England, France, and Holland, recognised the Independence of Texas; and from that moment we could no longer prohibit our people from going thither, and ceased to be accountable for their acts done from that territory. For these Texas herself was alone responsible, if, indeed, any warlike operations had, from that State, been carried on against Mexico; but there have been none. Texas has not invaded Mexico, but has maintained only a defensive war, suspended on her part whenever the cessation of Mexican attacks permitted it.

The Secretary then recites the early and constant regard which this country and its Government have manifested towards Mexico, from the dawn of her independence, our early declaration in her favor, and the sincere and kind amity which we have maintained towards her, in the face even of the most serious violations of our national rights.

He contrasts with such conduct that of Mexico towards us; her violation of her own laws and treaties towards our citizens visiting or resident in her territory; her rapacious spoliation of their property; her violent outrages against their persons. The fact is then apparent that Mexico founds her menacing complaints against us, and her charges of perfidy, upon acts done by private persons, our citizens no longer, from an independent territory; while, on her own part, it is the Government itself which tramples on our citizens and violates the most solemn treaties. He compares the respectful, the friendly language which, in our whole intercourse with Mexico we have held, and our moderation and patience under continual injuries, with the causeless violence and indignity with which we have been almost constantly repaid.

Thus far the first letter and reply. The Mexican Secretary's second is that which has lately appeared in print. It adds to the hostile tone of the first the indignity of being communicated, in all its disgracefulness of terms, to the foreign diplomatic agents resident in Mexico, and the gratuitous indecency of being thus published only ten days after the former one was sent off, and long (of course) before it could even be *received* by the Power to whom it was addressed.

Mr. Webster's second letter comments, briefly but strongly, upon these facts, and characterizes the language of the letter, not less than the mode and time of its publication, as every way 'unjust and indecorous.' He considers the charges against our Government as "derogatory to the character of the United States, and highly offensive." The threat that, if our conduct is persisted in, Mexico will regard it as amounting to direct hostility, is met precisely as it should be—that is, with a very brief declaration "that the United States, having performed all their public duties towards Mexico in relation to Texas, have no change to make in their conduct, and will make none."

A communication follows, from our new Minister, General Thompson, to the Mexican Government, on occasion of Mr. Bocanegra's last letter, to which, under the circumstances of its publication in Mexico, our envoy considered an immediate reply necessary, in advance of the more regular and authoritative one which was to be expected from his Government. He urges, in the main, the same topics of vindication which the Secretary of State had mean time adopted.

He denies any violation towards Mexico on our part of the obligations of national law. That such is the fact, is abundantly shown by the absence of all complaint except the totally unfounded ones as to Texas. He insists on the uniform kindness and courtesy which we have observed towards Mexico, in the midst even of fifteen years of continual national wrongs towards us.—He proceeds to examine and answer the three principal causes of hostility now alleged: 1st. That public meetings had been held amongst us in favor of Texas; 2d. That aid had been furnished to Texas by volunteers from this country; 3d. That arms and munitions of war had been supplied to Texas by persons in this country.

That the first of these is no ground of complaint, all national law (Gen. Thompson insists) makes it clear. Public meetings are no violation of neutrality. The action of the Government can alone constitute this. He instances our meetings in favor of Ireland, of which Britain has never complained; like ones in favor of the Canadian insurgents; the English abolition meetings to denounce slavery in this country, and their assemblies, at another time, in favor of Poland.

As to the second complaint, he answers that we have no power to withhold our citizens from going abroad for any purpose that they like. They now did so only as when, in other times, they went out as volunteers to join the Mexican forces against Spain.

As to the third complaint, he replies that, notoriously, it is by private persons, and not by the Government, that those supplies of arms and munitions are sent. Of such furnishing "contraband of war," forfeiture of the property, he insists, is the only consequence, under national law; nor does it at all affect the amicable relations with the Government whose private citizens only are concerned in such acts.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 12th instant gives us the following synopsis of news just received in that city from Mexico:

"The advices from Mexico received yesterday possess considerable interest. The most prominent of the items of news is the reported release of all the Texan prisoners belonging to the Santa Fe expedition. The constituent Congress of Mexico was just assembled, and, as it was possible that his power would soon come to an end, Santa Anna wished perhaps to distinguish the close of his presidential career by an act of clemency. Nothing has yet transpired indicating what will be the results of the political movements now going on in Mexico. During the present session of Congress an attempt will be made to reorganize the Government upon a plan differing in important particulars from any system hitherto adopted in that country. From the opening speech of President Santa Anna, very little can be gleaned giving satisfactory information upon subjects about which the greatest curiosity is felt. It is evidently opposed to the institutions of the United States, inveighing against them in strong language, and denouncing them as altogether unfit for the Mexican nation. In the latter particular, his opinion is no doubt a correct one. The population of Mexico are altogether unfit for freedom, and a century of education and gradual amelioration will be required to prepare such a nation for a republican Government like that of the United States. Upon the question of recognising the independence of Texas, the President does not relax in the least from his former stubbornness. It is manifest, however, that the chimera of the re-conquest of Texas is about to be abandoned. The release of the Santa Fe prisoners is a favorable omen, and we should not be surprised to learn that negotiations had commenced, contemplating the settlement of existing difficulties, and the restoration of peace between the two Governments."

Anniversary Incidents.—Observing, in the last Norfolk Beacon, an account of the celebration of the 4th of July at Williamsburg, the residence of President Tyler, we run our eye over the toasts for the purpose of seeing what the good people of that ancient borough think of His Accidency; but to our surprise, we found not a single complimentary notice of *Monsieur Veto*. We had heard indeed, that Mr. Tyler was not remarkably popular in Williamsburg, yet we had supposed that at least one voice would be found "so poor to do reverence," if not to himself, to his station. But in this we were mistaken. Instead of being "freshly remembered in the flowing cups" of his old neighbors, he is not even alluded to, unless indeed the following, being the 7th of the Regular Toasts, is intended as a significant rebuke to the nascent ambition of our "high-reaching Buckingham."

"The Presidential Term: One term, and but one term, whether the President be elected by the people, or elevated by the act of God."

Lynchburg Virginian.

COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO.

The Madisonian says:

"What is our position, and that of the Clay Whig majority in Congress! *They* are dodging about, and *hiding* like a frightened flock of partridges, and *we* are soaring over them and pouncing on our victims at pleasure. As to the exploded falsehood of our limited circulation, we are not annoyed by its resuscitation at this time, when it is obvious that the Madisonian is reaching the constituents of every Whig member in the House, and playing havoc with all the demagogues."

If that is not a regular crow, we do not understand the matter. Think of the eagles of the Whig party being "hawked at by a mousing owl."

Hard as the times are, it is a source of gratification, and ought to be of thanks, that Mr. Tyler affords the people an occasion of laughter *out* of the White House.

U. S. Gaz.

SILK BUSINESS.—In 1840 Pennsylvania paid $101 89, in the form of bounties on silk grown in the State, that year. In 1841 the increased production of silk by her citizens was such that the bounties amounted to $4,418 55. In Delaware county one person cleared upwards of three hundred dollars by a single crop of worms. Miss Rapp, of Economy, raised nearly four hundred pounds, and drew seventeen hundred dollars from the State Treasury for bounty—a sum which must have more than paid all her expenses.

In Tennessee the business is making rapid strides. At the last session of the Legislature of that State a bounty law was passed, allowing a dollar and a half per pound on silk raised and reeled in the State by the same person. Great crops were produced last season. The Rev. Frederick A. Ross, of Hawkins county, made last season three hundred pounds of reeled silk, which sold promptly for five dollars per pound. A number of persons have commenced the business this season, and a great product is expected.

Mecklenburg Stock.—We understand Mr. Lewis Dinkins of this County, has a Durham calf which, at two months old, weighed 267 pounds—having increased in weight at the rate of nearly 100 pounds per month. This calf is the produce of stock owned by Mr. D. He also has a pair of twin calves, of the same stock, which, at 8 months old, weighed each the rise of 400 pounds.

Jeffersonian.

THE REVENUE BILL.—The following was the final vote in the House on the passage of the Revenue or Tariff Bill: (North Carolinians in *Italics.*)

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Landaff W. Andrews, Sherlock J. Andrews, Appleton, Arnold, Aycrigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Bordon, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, Thomas J. Campbell, Childs, Chittenden, John C. Clark, Staley N. Clarke, James Cooper, Cowan, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, Garrett Davis, John Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. Lawrence Foster, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, Patrick G. Goode, *Graham*, Granger, Green, Hall, Halsted, Howard, Hudson, Joseph R. Ingersoll, James Irvin, William W. Irvin, James, William Cost Johnson, Isaac D. Jones, John P. Kennedy, Lane, Linn, McKennan, Thomas F. Marshall, Samson Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Owsley, Parmenter, Pearce, Pendleton, Pope, Powell, Ramsey, Benjamin Randall, Alexander Randall, Randolph, Ridgway, Rodney, William Russell, James M. Russel, Saltonstall, *Sheppard*, Simonton, Slade, Truman Smith, Sollers, Sprigg, *Stanly*, Stokely, Stratton, Alexander H. H. Stuart, John T. Stuart, Sumners, Taliaferro, John B. Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, *Washington*, Edward D. White, Joseph L. White, Joseph L. Williams, Yorke, Augustus Young, John Young—116.

NAYS—Messrs. *Arrington*, Atherton, Beeson, Bidlack, Black, Bowne, Boyd, Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, William O. Butler, *G. W. Caldwell*, P. C. Caldwell, J. Campbell, W. B. Campbell, Carruthers, Cary, Casey, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Mark A. Cooper, Cross, *Daniel*, Richard D. Davis, Dawson, Dean, *Deberry*, Doan, Doig, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Egbert, John G. Floyd, Charles A. Floyd, Fornance, Thomas F. Foster, Gamble, Gerry, Gilmer, William O. Goode, Gordon, Gustine, Gwin, Habersham, Harris, John Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubard, Hunter, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jack, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Keim, Andrew Kennedy, King, Lewis, Littlefield, Abraham McClellan, Robert McClellan, *McKay*, McKeon, Mallory, Marchant, Alfred Marshall, John T. Mason, Mathews, Medill, Meriwether, Miller, *Mitchell*, Newhard, Patridge, Payne, Pickens, Plummer, Read, Reding, *Rencher*, Reynolds, Rhett, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sanford, *Saunders*, Shaw, Shields, William Smith, Snyder, Steenrod, Sumter, Jacob Tompson, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Warren, Watterson, Weller, James W. Williams, C. H. Williams, Wood—112.

The National Intelligencer says:—"There is one section introduced into the bill by way of amendment, on the motion of Mr. W. C. Johnson, of Maryland, and unanimously concurred in by the House, which we look upon as the most important—*step*, we were going to say, but the word *stride* would better express our idea—*stride*, let us say, towards the reform of abuse and the economization of expenditure in the collection of revenue, that has been thus far effected during the whole course of our experience of public affairs. It is one that we have ourselves more than once heretofore suggested as necessary to bring under some control by Congress, and, we may add, by public opinion, the potential but irresponsible and almost invisible patronage springing from the Custom-house establishment, or clinging to it with parasite tenacity and appetite. We refer, of course, to the provision that, henceforth, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in his annual report to Congress, state the number and names, &c. of all persons employed in the collection and protection of the revenue, and the amount paid to each, by salary or otherwise, and that the compensation of all such officers, in whatever form, shall be *drawn from the Treasury upon regulary audited accounts*, instead of being *drawn from the revenue before it reaches the Treasury*, &c. This we take to be one of the fruits of the late Custom-house investigation.

"One of the most objectionable of the acts passed by the Whigs at the late Extra Session is the law making a present of twenty-five thousand dollars to Mrs. Harrison out of the Public Treasury. The Whigs all went for this law, the Democrats went against it.

As large as this sum is, we object to it less on account of the money, than an evil example set in our Government."

The above is an extract from the address put forth to the people of North Carolina by the Salisbury Convention, and is a part of the systematic attempt to bring odium upon the Whigs of the State, for this appropriation to Mrs. Harrison, by a Whig Congress.

On the 22d December 1824, the following Act passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 166 yeas to 26 nays.

Section 1st, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in consideration of the services of General Lafayette in the War of the Revolution, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to him the sum of two hundred thousand dollars out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2d. And be it further enacted, That there be granted to the said General Lafayette and his heirs, one township of land, to be laid out and located under authority of the President, in any of the unappropriated lands of the United States.

Can such an appropriation as this—TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in cash, and a Township of land of indefinite value, perhaps worth half as much more—be right, and that made to Mrs. Harrison—Twenty-five thousand dollars—be wrong? (*We* say it was right and proper to make both.)

Now whose names would the reader expect to find among the YEAS on the question of making this appropriation to General Lafayette?—Would he expect to find the name of Henry D. Conner—of Henry D. Conner, who as President of the Salisbury Convention says he objects to the appropriation to Mrs. Harrison of Twenty Five thousand dollars "*as an evil example set in our Government*," when he had himself voted for a law "*making a present*" of TWELVE times that amount! Again, would he expect to find the name of Romulus M. Saunders—of Romulus M. Saunders, who very lately on the floor of Congress arraigned his Whig colleagues for their votes in favor of the Mrs. Harrison appropriation; voting himself to "making a present" of Two hundred thousand dollars, and condemning others for voting to "make a present" of Twenty-five thousand dollars!

Yet these names, Conner and Saunders, are found among the *yeas*, besides those of Richard Dobbs Spaight, Thomas H. Hall, and Charles Hooks, all Representatives from North Carolina. Among the *yeas* on the Bill as it passed the Senate is the name of John Branch.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

[Besides the above named North Carolina Locofocos, the following leaders of the party also voted for the appropriation to Gen. Lafayette, viz: P. P. Barbour of Va., Buchanan of Penn., Cambreleng of N. Y., Forsyth of Geo., Hamilton, McDuffie and Poinsett of S. C., Stephenson of Va, all of the House; and Messrs. Eaton and JACKSON of Tenn., Johnson of Ken., King of Ala., VAN BUREN of N. Y. &c. &c. in the Senate.]

"When Doctors Differ."—The Editor of the "Standard" states in one column, that North Carolina is free from debt, and his Correspondent, "Cumberland," asserts in another, that she owes a Million of Dollars! Both certainly can't be right. When Doctors differ, who shall decide!—*Ral. Reg.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE WHISPERING GALLERY.

[For the enlightenment of such of our readers as have never visited the Metropolis, we mention that the curves of the great Rotundo of the Capitol have the property of conveying whispers with almost all the distinctness ascribed to the famous gallery of old at Syracuse. This Rotundo is, during the sessions of Congress, the occasional rendezvous of all who come to Washington either on business, curiosity, or pleasure—often presenting, during the morning hours, the appearance of the great hall of a commercial exchange, with a superaddition of fashion and female beauty. Here the news of the day, the rumor of the hour, the *bon mots* of Senators, incidents and anecdotes of the "two Houses," the fate of Cabinets, and the probabilities of Vetoes or Impeachments—all, indeed, which constitutes "the age and body of the time"—are interchanged, and receive their "form and pressure."—Much of what passes, though not sufficiently grave, or, indeed, authentic, to be formally presented in our editorial columns, is often of a quality to amuse, if not instruct, our readers. Of this daily gossip, an inquisitive friend, who generally knows every thing in circulation about the Capitol, and with little else to do than "inquire the news," proposes occasionally to winnow out what he thinks worthy of a corner in our paper, and to which we shall, for the amusement of our readers, give a place (as in the case of the article subjoined) among our light reading, under the head of "THE WHISPERING GALLERY."]

Two days since, a demand of rather an extraordinary nature came for the Treasury—nothing less than an order from the "democratic" Governor of Georgia, Mr. McDonald, for that State's dividend of the land distribution fund!

We may here, just incidentally, remind our readers that Georgia led the way, legislatively, in rejecting, with indignation, any share in this fund, as a "base bribe," with which she would not "contaminate her fingers." Thus Georgia has had the double honor of giving the first example both of repelling and of soliciting the pollution of this distribution.

As if Fate had owed Democracy a further grudge, it was (we learn) the honorable Mark A. Cooper whom his Excellency the Governor delegated for the discharge of this delicate duty; which, it is said, Mr. C. performed, after all due repugnance, and with every proper protest. The matter was somewhat pressing, there being no other means forthcoming to escape the dishonoring of the State by a failure to meet a certain impending payment of interest on her public debt.

Mr. Cooper, it is further said, would have hesitated but for the notary public—a functionary as inflexible as Pluto himself. Mr. Cooper bethought him of all the glories of "democracy," all its high principles. Was he to "sell the large space of its eternal honors" for the vile trash of a share in the land sales? All his republican blood curdled at the thought, and his State rights soul sank within him at the bare suggestion. Since the distress of Cato over the fall of Roman freedom, never was patriot reduced to such a catastrophe.

In short, Mr. Cooper might perhaps have flinched, but that, as the story goes, while his heart was big with contending emotions of magnanimity and shame, a certain director of the Central Bank of Georgia (sent for the purpose) plucked him by the ear, as Minerva does Achilles in the Iliad, and reminded him that the United States Treasury was not in a very plethoric state; that the rule there was, as at grist-mills, "first come, first served;" and that, since the application *was* to be made, it had better be made while there was something to be got; for that the shame of asking, bad as it was, was nothing to the shame of asking in vain.

At these opportune suggestions, Mr. Cooper brightened up. "Do you say (asked he) that the other States hav'nt all put in long ago for the money, and left the Treasury as completely cleaned out as when Mr. Van Buren went away?"

The director assured him that he believed the States which had assented to the law were not half as keen for the money as those which had refused it.

We are not sure that the dialogue was precisely in the words that we have given. "We tell the tale as it was told to us," and have it from several sources the most undoubted. Of the result of the application we shall probably be able to speak hereafter. Some doubt, we understand, yet hangs over it. The President is said to have some scruples about the duties, and whether they are not now to be considered as having risen above the 20 per cent. of the compromise act.

We understand that Hon. John C. Calhoun, stopped in this town on last Friday night, on his return to Washington City, and that Mr. Charles Fisher was closeted with him for the greater part of the time. On Monday, Mr. Fisher took the field against the Whig candidates for the Legislature. His first speech was made at Mocksville. For want of room we defer a more lengthy account of his speech there until next week.—*Carolina Watchman.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JULY 27.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel,	none
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,	22 a 26
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	40
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 85
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5 a 8	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn, (scarce)	60 a 65	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$5 a $6	Sack,	$2¼ a 2½
Feathers,	30 a 35	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 2½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 10
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1½		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7½ cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 5½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,) 7 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 14 a 18

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 20.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 50 dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 22 a 25, Rice 2 75 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine remains steady since last report at 2 10. Tar has slightly advanced and last sales were at $1.

Lumber.—A very dull article; not a sale heard of

Timber.—Several rafts of handsome quality, mill timber, were sold yesterday at 5 dolls., on 6 months credit.

Bacon.—Hams are scarce and rising; they command 8½ and 9 cts. Shoulders and middlings are worth 5½ to 6.

Lard is getting scarce, and the price has bettered considerably. We quote 6½ to 7.

Corn.—Several arrivals from the up-country have caused a decline. We understand sales have been made at 60 to 65 cts.

Rice.—No sales of late; demand slack.

Sales of W. O. hhd. staves at 12½; R. O. do. do. at 7, and W. O. heading at 17 dols.

CHERAW MARKET—July 19.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 13½ a 15; Cotton 4½ a 8½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers 30; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

Not Backed Out.—The "Standard" denies that Mr. Henry has backed out, and declares that he is still a candidate, and will be elected Governor, *if he gets votes enough!* Very good—we are glad to hear it. The "Standard" and its party will now be estopped, after the Election, when they come to publish the accounts of the killed and wounded, from pleading as the cause of their Waterloo defeat, that their Candidate virtually withdrew from the Canvass.

Raleigh Register.

Old Massachusetts.—The old Bay State is coming to the rescue. The Salem Register, the Springfield Gazette, the New Bedford Daily Evening Bulletin, and the Lowell Courier, have all placed the name of HENRY CLAY at the head of their columns, as their candidate for the Presidency.

Superior Courts.—The following is the arrangement made by the Judges of the Superior Courts for riding the Fall Circuit of 1842:

1 Edenton,	Judge Bailey.
2 Newbern,	" Manly.
3 Raleigh,	" Battle.
4 Hillsborough,	" Settle.
5 Wilmington,	" Dick.
6 Salisbury,	" Nash.
7 Morganton,	" Pearson.

There is a gentleman in this City, who dresses daily in a full suit of beautiful black *Home Silk*—made this season, out and out, from the worms, and all on his own Plantation.—*Raleigh Register.*

Democracy Caving in.—We hear from Surry, that all the Loco Foco Candidates in that County, with *William P. Dobson* at their head, the "Veteran of Democracy" as he has been styled, have come out in favor of a National Bank. They admit that that is the only remedy.—*Raleigh Register.*

Be on your Guard!—The Locos are very active in distributing from Washington, and elsewhere, all sorts of papers throughout this State. Have a care Whigs! Look out for tricks and impositions. If the People be forewarned, they will be forearmed.

Indian News.—104 Indians, among them Hallek Tustennuggee, were shipped at Cedar Keys, on board the steamer Col. Harney, for the West, on the 18th ult.

Intelligence has been received at Tampa, from Sam Jones and the Prophet, who, with their bands, are supposed to be in the vicinity of Indian River, that it is the desire of those chiefs to emigrate, with their people, in the Fall. In the meantime, they wish to remain unmolested. Col. Worth has accordingly assigned them a portion of country in the neighborhood of the Okeehabe.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Monday Evening, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for S. T. Hawley, W. Draughon, Gardner & McKethan, Boon & Breece, D. O'Hanlon, D. A. Ray, W. McIntyre, Jno. McRae, and H. Potter, of this place; and for H. Stewart, J. C. Blunt, S. C. Britz, Salem Co., T. C. Pfohl, R. McRae, W. Boylan, Judge Dick, and Dr. J. L. Davis, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

July 17.—Schrs. Alaric from New York, Swan & Benjamin from Boston, 18.—Brig Androscoggin from N. York; Schrs. Susan from Boston, Lion from Onslow.

DEPARTURES.

July 17.—Schr. Sterling for Alexandria, D. C. 18.—Brig Washington for Azores.

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES

FOR AUGUST, 1842.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

$24,000, 12,000, 30 of 1,500, 30 of 1,200.

Maryland Consolidated Lottery,

Class No. 94, for 1842, to be drawn in Baltimore, on Thursday, August 11th, 1842.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$24,000	1 Prize of	$3 000
1 Prize of	12,000	1 Prize of	2 500
1 Prize of	8,000	1 Prize of	2 058
1 Prize of	6,000	30 Prizes of	1 500
1 Prize of	5,000	30 Prizes of	1 200
1 Prize of	4,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26	Whole Tickets	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter do	32 50

$30,000 Capital—40 Prizes of $2,000.

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class K, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, August 13, 1842.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	$30 000	1 Prize of	$3 327
1 Prize of	10 000	1 Prize of	3 000
1 Prize of	5 000	1 Prize of	2 500
1 Prize of	3,500	40 Prizes of	2 000

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25	Whole Tickets	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter do	32 50

Capital $35,294—making $30,000 nett.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class A, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, August 20, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$35 294	1 Prize of	$1 600
1 Prize of	12 500	1 Prize of	1 500
1 Prize of	10 000	2 Prizes of	1 250
1 Prize of	5 000	2 Prizes of	1 000
1 Prize of	3,000	20 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	2,500	20 Prizes of	400
1 Prize of	2,000	20 Prizes of	
1 Prize of	1,975	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	26	Whole Tickets	$130 00
Ditto	do	26 Half do	65 00
Ditto	do	26 Quarter do	32 50

$30,000!—100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 12 for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria D. C., on Saturday, August 27, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$2 500
1 Prize of	10.000	1 Prize of	1 000
1 Prize of	5,000	100 Prizes of	
1 Prize of	3,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	25	Whole Tickets	$130 00
Ditto	do	25 Half do	65 00
Ditto	do	25 Quarter do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*
Washington City, D. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

Election 1st Thursday (4th day) of August.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

WHIG CANDIDATES.—We have the pleasure of announcing, that

JOHN WINSLOW, and
JAMES M. TURNER,

are Candidates to represent this County in the House of Commons. We hope the friends of these gentlemen and of the Whig cause will rally to the support of this Ticket, which is every way worthy of their confidence.

There is no Whig candidate for the Senate.

WHIG CANDIDATES IN RICHMOND.—Archd. Martin, Elisha Bostick, Neill McNair, Esq. and Alfred M. Noble, for Commons. For Sheriff, Arch'd. McKay, John C. Knight, Jas. L. Terry, and —— Nicholson.

Montgomery and Stanly.—Col. L. F. Cagle of Stanly, and Calvin J. Cochran of Montgomery.

Sampson.—Senate, Dr. William Withers; Commons, Dr. Walker, Gideon E. Moore and John Blackburn, Esqs.

THE ELECTION.—We call upon our Whig friends, who would keep the government of our honored State out of the hands of a party which has already destroyed both the character and prosperity of the country, to go to the polls on TO-MORROW week, the *4th day of August*, and help to swell the triumph of Morehead, the honest man, the good Citizen, the able and enlightened Governor, the Patriot and Statesman. Not only go yourself, but carry your friends with you. We want a majority of 12,-000 and a sound Whig Legislature. Let every Whig do his duty and we shall have both.

We entreat our friends, especially in all the counties of this and the adjoining Congressional District, to make extra exertions to furnish us with the earliest possible particulars of the Election.

GROSS DECEPTION.—The Carolinian of Saturday last, asserted, in very large type, more conspicuously than any thing else in the paper, that the Locofocos had carried every thing in Louisiana,—Mouton Governor "by a majority of about 2000," and a Democratic Legislature." Several hours before that paper was issued, the Charleston Courier, with New Orleans dates to the 14th, was received here (we presume it is received at the Carolinian office) showing that *the Whigs had carried both branches of the Legislature!* The North Carolina Election is to take place within 12 days of the promulgation of this story. We caution the Whigs to be every where on their guard against false stories put afloat on the eve of the election. Let them recollect the celebrated fraud of "A Freeman," which was widely express to all parts of this District three days ago, only one to three days before the election. We are inclined to think that something, probably worse, is in preparation by the party now. Look out!

P. S.—It is as we supposed. After our paper had gone to press, we laid our hands on a hand-bill which is doubtless, secretly circulated; which sets out with the ridiculous falsehood, that "the Federal party, apprehending a defeat at the coming election, are endeavoring to *Cheat* Mr. Henry out of his election, by excluding the gross falsehood that he has withdrawn from the canvass."

As it begins, so it continues and ends; it is false throughout. It asserts that the Clay party wish "to goad and tax the laboring planter, to enrich the manufacturer." A most vile falsehood.

It asserts that "the Whigs in Congress refused to refund to the old Hero the fine he was unjustly made to pay for defending New Orleans." There are two falsehoods in this sentence. The first is, that the Whigs had refused to refund the $1000 to General Jackson, and the second is, that Gen. Jackson was ever made to pay a fine for defending New Orleans. The truth is, as Mr. Henry, who was doubtless concerned in getting up his handbill, knew, *that nearly every Whig in the Senate voted for the bill to refund the money, and the Locofocos voted against it.* Gen. Jackson was fined for an indignity put upon a high Judicial officer, and not for defending New Orleans. Equally vile is the allusion to Hull's case. It is a *vile cheat* throughout. Let the people be on their guard, for the desperate condition of the broken down candidate of Locofocoism will induce him to resort to further tricks to deceive.

GOOD NEWS!—The National Intelligencer announces that the Secretary of State, the British Minister, the Maine Commissioners, and the Massachusetts Commissioners, *have agreed on the North-eastern Boundary Question.*

This is truly a subject of National felicitation.

In our last, we commented, with some asperity, upon a paragraph of Judge Strange's letter, in which he connected us with the Editor of the Wilmington Chronicle in the authorship of a hypothetical statement which he contradicted, and which statement we had no agency in originating. We have now a satisfactory assurance that in this Judge Strange had no design to place us in the position that we thought was intended, nor to make the insinuation which we thought the paragraph conveyed. It gives us pleasure to know this, as, thoroughly as we differ from Judge Strange politically, we are desirous of entertaining those feelings of kindness towards him to which his personal character so eminently entitles him.

Extract of a letter from Anson.

"Our candidates are out "stumping" every day,—not only standing on stumps and making true and wholesome Whig speeches, but "*stumping*" the Locofocos so badly they are perfectly *dumb*, and can only speak to each other by *signs*. One of the leaders, a very intelligent gentleman, and one, by the by, if he had the right side, all would love to honor, has made several speeches, not as a candidate, but as a vindicator of Locofocoism. I understand to day he has blown off and quit.

"We will give Morehead 1200."

See the Prospectus of the Petersburg Intelligencer, which is not only an able and ardent genuine Whig paper, but takes a warm interest in every thing relating to the old North State.

We have placed a subscription paper of that and of the Halifax Advocate, (which has been enlarged improved, and its name changed to the Republican,) in our office; and will be glad to forward the names of Subscribers.

The Editor of the Observer has not the slightest objection to being "the object of the scorn and contempt of all (such) decent men" as the Editor of the Carolinian. He has no feeling, save of indifference, to all the abuse which that paper and its small-fry writers lavish upon him from week to week, and therefore never notices it, except as political (not personal) objects are affected. If his character could not stand the assaults of such assailants, it would not be worth defending.

LATE STRAWBERRIES.—On Friday the 15th inst. we were presented with a few delicious Strawberries, from the garden of a Lady in our neighborhood. They were about two months behind the usual Strawberry time here.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday the 18th, the Tariff Bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Benton moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law. A similar bill having been rejected at the present session, it required a vote of two-thirds to admit the present motion. It was lost, 21 to 21.

A number of private bills were passed.

On Tuesday, twenty-three private bills were passed, and nine indefinitely postponed.

On Wednesday, private bills and District matters occupied the day.

The bill to carry into effect two resolutions of the Continental Congress, directing monuments to be erected to the memory of Generals Francis Nash and Wm. Davidson, of North Carolina, was taken up, advocated by Mr. Graham, and passed.

On Thursday, a debate of two hours duration, on the subject of the Tariff, Compromise act, General Harrison's opinions, &c. took place between Messrs. Calhoun, Crittenden and Preston. It arose on a memorial from Virginia.

Mr. Evans, from the Finance Committee, reported back the Tariff bill with numerous amendments, which were ordered to be printed, and the bill made the order of the day for Monday the 25th.

Nothing of interest on Friday.

Saturday not heard from.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Arnold proposed, but it was not in order, to introduce a bill to reduce the pay and mileage of Members of Congress.

The bill for the armed occupation of Florida, was debated, amended, and passed, 82 to 50.

On Tuesday, Mr. Casey offered a resolution that the session be adjourned *sine die* on the 1st day of August. Mr. Fillmore objected. He hoped Congress might be able to adjourn by or before that time, but the business was not now in a condition to justify the adoption of the resolution. The House refused, 84 to 81, to suspend the rules to receive the resolution.

The day was devoted to Territorial business.

Wednesday was likewise exclusively devoted to the same class of bills.

On Thursday, a great number of reports, of a private nature, were made from Committees.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up and debated by Messrs. Wise, Brown, Johnson and Cushing.

On Friday the Naval Appropriation bill was passed, after a bitter personal debate between Messrs. Adams and Wise. The former, speaking of Wise as a "demon of Hell," and Wise retorting that the devil would doubtless protest against Mr. Adams being sent to his dominions, for that "the nature of the incarnate devil would make it not safe for hell to hold him;" "As there were probably many negroes there, he might raise an insurrection among them."

ASSUMPTION OF STATE DEBTS.—Mr. Johnson of Md. whilst the Tariff Bill was under consideration in the House, moved to amend it by providing that the Lands should be set apart to secure the payment of the State Debts, and in the mean time the U. States to issue scrip in lieu of those debts. Tellers were ordered to count the votes for and against the proposition. They took their positions in the centre of the House, and the Speaker gave the word, "All who are in favor of the proposition of the gentleman from Maryland will pass between the tellers!!" The response was met by a rush of two. These gentlemen, (Mr. Gentry of Tenn. and Mr. Johnson of Md.) occupying seats in the centre of the Hall with slow and measured steps marched round and through the tellers, and voted in the affirmative. Every other member sat or stood motionless as a statue, except from the almost uproar in the way of merriment which such a spectacle presented. The two debt assuming members bore their parts like martyrs, and stood for many minutes a target for every shot which friend or foe had to aim at them. It is well, however, that the vote was taken, for hereafter when the enemy charges the falsehood upon the Whigs, they have an answer in this division of the Committee.

Mr. Cushing next moved to strike out the section which secures the distribution of the proceeds of the Lands among the States. This motion was rejected, 105 to 70.

There were 140 speeches made on the Tariff bill, 65 of them of one hour's length each. And yet the Globe says the House was gagged by the Whigs!

LOCOFOCO DISSENSIONS.—The Globe severely reproves "some disaffected, selfish individuals, assuming to belong to the Democratic party, who are already at work to bring dissension into its ranks; declaring that nothing can induce them to vote for this, that, or the other distinguished Democrat." It particularizes only the Huntsville Democrat, which has declared that it would rather lose Mr. Calhoun's friends, and the election too, than support Calhoun, if nominated. This sentiment shocks the Globe's sensibilities,—not that Blair himself expects to have to support Calhoun, but that he sees the danger which threatens on all sides the dismemberment of the Locofoco party. Mr. Calhoun, we suspect, has staked his last hope upon the present throw, believing, that if he should be set aside this time, his chance for the Presidency is utterly desperate. His friends, therefore, are making the most urgent efforts to secure his nomination. Van Buren is not idle, nor has he made the tour of the South and West for nothing; whilst Buchanan, and Cass, and Johnson, all have hosts of friends in the party. The Globe is probably for Van, but professes a willingness to go for any body, in the confident expectation that he will out-juggle the others. Whatever may be the result of all the manœuvres, we confidently anticipate a serious schism in the ranks. The great body of the party cannot, we are confident, support Mr. Calhoun, and the Calhoun party will support no one else. How would the Globe feel, for instance, in advocating the election of John *Cataline* Calhoun, who "never told the truth when a lie would serve his purpose." How would *Governor* Henry feel if called on to make a President out of the "*Traitor*, who deserved to expiate his Treason on the *Gallows*, and to

"Go down to the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung!"

No, no, Mr. Calhoun is not the man. If he were not so odious politically, his personal character is too good to command the votes of the Butt-enders. Van's the man for them.

The Tyler meeting advertised for the Park in New York, last week, had a curious result. When about to organize, they were interrupted by a gang of Locofoco Rowdies, (led on by one of Dorr's heroes,) called the Spartan Band, who forcibly ejected the Tyler officers from their seats, and put men of their own party in their stead. A thorough anti-Tyler speech was then delivered by Mr. Hepburn of Geo., a half-and-half Tyler speech by Job Haskell, and a speech abusive of Tyler, Webster, and Collector Curtis, by Mr. Commerford. The resolutions adopted were both for and against Tyler, and particularly requested him to remove Curtis, the N. Y. Collector. The Locos are evidently alarmed at the number of their party who are going over to Tyler. Hence the violent interruption of this meeting.

In the last Carolinian, there is a long effort at defence of Mr. Henry, from the exposure made by Gov. Dudley's letter. From the frequent repetition of the assertion that certain statements are made by "authority," it is supposed that the defence is written by Mr. Henry himself. It is very abusive of Gov. Dudley, as might be anticipated. The publication of a correspondence which made Mr. Henry in 1837 contradict Mr. Henry in 1842, was not likely to make very pleasant impressions; more especially as it was brought to light after a month's snug concealment in Mr. Henry's own pocket, notwithstanding his threat to publish it.

The defence rests mainly upon three grounds. 1st. That Mr. Henry never did collect damages from the government. 2d. That the draft "never was protested by a notary." And 3d. That Gov. Dudley's mention of a conversation "which must have occurred in their private intercourse, as gentlemen," was a violation of "the obligations of private confidence, held sacred by all honorable men," was "treacherous," and "placed Gov. Dudley beyond the pale of all honorable intercourse with Mr. Henry."

1st. It is not true, as asserted by this writer, that Gov. Morehead charged that "Mr. Henry had demanded and received from the Government, damages over and above his salary." Gov. Morehead said no such thing. For the truth of this statement, we appeal to Gov. Morehead himself, to the people of this town and others who heard the debate, and to the Observer of the day after the discussion, in which not a word is said about damages; but the whole matter is put upon the true ground on which Gov. Morehead put it, viz: the protesting of the draft for the sake of the premium. Mr. Henry insists upon setting up a man of straw for the purpose of knocking it down. He will have it that "damages" is the question, when Gov. Morehead said nothing about damages.

2d. It is as little true that any body has charged that the draft was "protested *by a notary*." This is a poor quibble of Mr. Henry's. He as a lawyer well knows that it is not necessary to have *a notary* to protest a draft. That it was protested, though not by a notary, is proven, by Mr. Henry's own declarations to Gov. Dudley in 1837, and by Mr. Woodbury's letter to Mr. Henry of June 15, 1842, published by Mr. Henry, in which Mr. Woodbury says, "I presume that your draft—issued in July—was not paid in specie by the Union Bank, *and was therefore*, PROTESTED, *as it ought to have been and as was* USUAL." And by Mr. Woodbury's letter to the same of June 21, 1842, stating that an order was given to "receive drafts at par, if the Cashiers of the Banks endorsed on them that payment had not been made. This was with a view to save cost and trouble to creditors in obtaining their money *without protest by notary*."

As to the 3d point, we understand that Mr. Henry told the whole story about the protest and the premium, in this town, on his return; so that, the thing being no secret, there could be no confidence violated by Gov. Dudley. We presume the Governor never sought any of Mr. Henry's confidence, and never considered that there was aught of a confidential character in his voluntary statements to him. If it be a violation of confidence, and dishonorable, to repeat a conversation in regard to which there is no injunction of secrecy, who is free from the imputation? who is "within the pale of honorable intercourse?" Is Mr. Henry himself? We doubt it. As to Mr. Henry "blushing for the Ex-Governor of our State," it is farcical.

We doubt not that Gov. Dudley will survive the loss of Mr. Henry's good opinion; and that his character as an honorable man is not likely to suffer when put in competition with that of a man, who is guilty of what his own organ calls *dishonesty*, and who, by his own confession, was for many years a Director of what *he* calls "a Manufactory of rogues and swindlers," and the Attorney for a set of "thieves," as *he* himself denominated them.

Besides the three prominent points of defence set up as above, there is an argument to prove, that even if "Mr. H. had protested it, (the draft,) the protest would not have had the effect of *injuring the credit of the government*." !!! We should like to know, then, how the credit of the Government is to be injured?

We do not *know*, of course, that Mr. Henry is himself the author of the article in the Carolinian. Such is, however, the general belief here. If so, in what position does it place Mr. Henry? With a declaration that "self-respect forbid that he should reply to his (Gov. Dudley's) letter," he skulks behind the Editor of the Carolinian, and through him utters his abuse, and sacrifices that self-respect. This may comport with Mr. Henry's notions of *honor*, about which he prates so much, but the public will be apt to think that the mode Mr. Henry has chosen is not quite so honorable as if he had come out in his own name, as Gov. Dudley did, and particularly had done so a month ago, and not attempted to suppress the correspondence.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Acadia is in at Boston, with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst.

Another attempt was made to assassinate the Queen on the 4th of July. She was returning from the Chapel Royal, when a deformed youth presented and snapped an old rusty pistol at her. The weapon was wrested from him, and in the course of the day he was arrested.

Francis, the man convicted of the former attempt, had just been reprieved, and was to be transported for life.

The news from India and China is very favorable to England.

The greatest manufacturing and commercial distress continued to exist in England. The cotton market was well supplied, sales small, and no tendency to advance in prices.

The new Income Tax and Tariff bills have both passed Parliament.

The three Treaties between Texas and England have actually been signed and exchanged.

GREAT FRESHET,—IMMENSE LOSS.—The papers from all parts of Virginia, and as far south as Wilmington, N. C. give the particulars of one of the most destructive floods ever known in this country. It is estimated that a million of dollars worth of wheat has been washed away in Virginia; the corn crop in the eastern part of North Carolina has suffered incalculable injury. The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Roads have been seriously injured and travelling interrupted, by the washing away of bridges, embankments, &c. and overflowing of the track. The Virginia Canals have also been seriously damaged.

There has also been a violent gale on the coast, many vessels lost, no less then ten being seen ashore on Cape Hatteras.

HORRID PARRICIDE.—An old blind man named Sadbury was shot through the heart by his son, in New Hanover county, on the 14th inst. The murderer was intemperate, and killed his father for the sake of his property.

The Carpet Mills at Lowell have been ordered to cease work, having accumulated so large a quantity of manufactured material, that the proprietors cannot run the mills any longer. This will unfortunately throw a large number of persons out of employment.

Between 2 and 3000 girls have been thrown out of employment by the stoppage of other mills at Lowell, in the cotton and woollen manufacture. The operations have been for some time at a loss, so low is the price of domestics, and so dull the demand.

All the machinery of the Merchant's Manufacturing Company at Petersburg is advertised to be sold at auction on the 3d August.

WELL DONE.—The Public Treasurer and Comptroller of the State of North Carolina give public notice, that the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Bonds, due on the 1st of January last, amounting to $50,000, on which the State was security, have been cancelled, by erasing the names of those officers.

REPAIRS OF THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.—A Locofoco in this county had produced an impression on the minds of some uninformed persons, that Gov. Morehead had failed to make the repairs on the Government House which were contemplated by the act of the last Legislature appropriating $3,000 for that object, but that he had *pocketed* the money, or the principal part of it. To satisfy a person who had been thus deceived, a gentleman addressed a letter to the Treasurer of the State, from whom he received the following reply:—

TREASURY OFFICE,
Raleigh, July 18, 1842.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 16th instant was received this morning, and I answer it by return mail. By reference to the resolution of the last Legislature, making an appropriation for the repairs of the Governor's house, you will perceive it is directed to be done under the direction of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Comptroller.

The amount of the appropriation was $3.000. The cost of the work done is $1,295 38, which was *paid by the Public Treasurer to the individuals contracting for the different parts of the work.*

The Governor has not, nor ever has had, one cent of the amount of the appropriation for the repairs of the house, in his possession. But it has invariably been paid by me directly to those having claims for the work done.

No person that has ever seen the work can doubt but it is well executed, and answers every purpose contemplated by the Legislature, and at less than one half of what it was expected to have cost.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

C. L. HINTON.

Let it be particularly remembered, that the Locofoco papers now, before the election, protest that Mr. Henry has not withdrawn from the canvass.—We suppose the Register had no idea of saying that he had declined being any longer a Candidate; but only that he declined any further *canvass*. There is some difference between canvassing, and being a candidate. We wish it to be understood, fully and fairly, that Mr. Henry is still a candidate. We want him beaten, not backed out, and beaten so far that his party will remember it.

We have been presented with a boll of Sea Island Cotton, which was plucked, *open*, on the plantation of Mr. J. K. McGuire of S. C. on the 20th inst.

The Banks have a right to defraud the people is now the doctrine of the Bank-Clay-organ the Observer, of this town.—*North Carolinian.*

Our readers well know that the Observer never advocated any such doctrine.

LIFE OF DAVID CALDWELL, D. D.—This work, by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, A. M., is published. It is said to be a valuable contribution to North Carolina Revolutionary History.

AWFUL STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.—The Steamer Edna blew up at the mouth of the Missouri river on the 3d inst. and killed and scalded a great many persons, chiefly German emigrants. 33 persons were dead.

Another.—The Shamrock, at Montreal, blew up on the 11th, and killed 58 persons, and wounded many more.

TARIFF HUMBUGS.—The advocates of "Free Trade" in the U. States, have been delighted with certain pretended Free Trade doctrines and measures of Sir Robert Peel, the present head of the British Administration, and they assert that whilst England is adopting the principles of Free Trade, the Whigs in the U. S. are just abandoning those principles. We are fortunately in possession of facts which show that this is a shallow pretence, a very Humbug.

The British Tariff embraces 862 articles, on each of which duties are laid. Of these, 349 articles pay less than £100 each, and only £8,050 in the aggregate. 132 articles pay from £100 to £500 each, or £31 629 in the aggregate. 45 pay from 500 to 1000, or £32.056 in the aggregate. 107 pay from 1000 to 5000, or £240,733 in all. 63 pay from 5000 to 100.000, or £1,397,324 in all. 10 pay from 100,000 to 500,000, or £1,838 630 in all. 9 pay upwards of £500,000 each, or £18 575,071 in the aggregate. And on 147 no duty has been received.

Now what are the 19 article which pay a duty of £20,413,701, or about one hundred millions of dollars. They are tea, sugar, molasses, *tobacco, cotton*, wines, *spirits*, &c. Tea, coffee and sugar together paid 41 867.284 *dollars;* tobacco paid 16,779,292 *dollars*, and cotton paid 3.116,761 dollars.

Well, the reader who has been gulled into the idea that the British were about to adopt the "Free Trade" policy, will naturally conclude that they would commence the reduction on these leading articles, these necessaries of life. No such thing! *They do not propose to take one penny off the duties on any one of these articles we have named!*

Whilst 19 articles, on nearly all of which the duty remains untouched, pay a hundred millions of dollars of duty, *all the others*, 843 in number, pay only £1,709,792, or about eight millions of dollars. It is on these articles, trifling in importance, that Sir Robert Peel makes his reduction of duties. And it sounds very fine to say, that "out of 862 articles, a reduction of duty is proposed on upwards of 600." And this is what is called an adoption of the principles of "Free Trade," a "general reduction of duties to 20 per cent."; whilst in truth our tobacco continues to pay from 1000 to 2000 per cent. duty; turpentine more than 100 per cent.; wheat, flour, rice, beef, pork, &c. from 50 to 200 per cent. even after the reduction proposed on them.

From 1833 to 1840, the U. S. imported from Europe alone goods to the amount of $556.000.000, on which our government levied duties to the amount of $88.578.000, or about 16 per cent. We *exported* to Europe goods to amount of $559 000.000, on which the governments of Europe levied duties to the amount of $569 000,000! or 102½ per cent!

And yet, whilst every thing that we send abroad is taxed with upwards of 100 per cent., we admit our tax masters to trade with us at only 16 per cent. and are called upon by our Locofoco friends to reduce even this pittance, in truth to let them trade in our ports for nothing, and still continue to pay them a dollar for the privilege of selling a dollar's worth! Will Americans be caught by such a trap! Will they sacrifice sense to sound? Or will they deal by other nations as we are dealt by? Free Trade on all sides or on none!

McCulloch, in a work on English manufactures, shows, that in 1833, the value of cotton manufactures was £34 000.000; of which sum the raw material cost seven 34ths, the wages of the operatives amounted to twenty-one 34ths; and the master manufacturer received, for oil, coal, flour, repairs, interest on capital, superintendance, &c. only six 34ths.

M. P. Gentry, an abolition whig member from N. York, introduced a bill into the House of Representatives on the 11th inst., providing for the assumption by the Gov't of the State debts.—*North Carolinian.*

There is no such member from *New York* as Gentry. There is a Whig member from Tennessee of that name, but he is quite as far, *at least*, from being an abolitionist, as the Editor of the North Carolinian. But besides the two positive misstatements in four lines, thus exposed, there is a suppression of truth likewise, in omitting to state, that only two members of the whole House, Messrs. Gentry and Johnson, voted for the proposition.

GEN. HARRISON.—Our readers will recollect with what earnestness the Locofocos asserted, in 1840, that Gen. Harrison had no principles,—that he concealed all his opinions from the public eye;—and then again how they swore, that he was in favor of such a high Tariff as would make "the grass grow in the streets of Norfolk and Charleston."

Just now these same Locofocos are publishing the following letter of the General's, written in Nov. 1836:—

"ZANESVILLE, Nov. 2, 1836.

"*Gentlemen:* I had the honor, this moment, to receive your communication of yesterday. I regret that my remarks of yesterday were misunderstood in relation to the tariff system. What I meant to convey was, that I had been a warm advocate of that system upon its first adoption; that I still believed in the benefits it had conferred upon the country; but I certainly never had, nor ever would have, any idea of reviving it. What I said was, that I would not agree to the repeal as it now stands. In other words, I am for supporting the compromise act, *and never will agree to its being altered or repealed.*

"In relation to the internal improvement system, I refer you for my sentiments to my letter to the Hon. Sherrod Williams.

"W. H. HARRISON.

"To Messrs. Dostler, Taylor, and others."

Mr. Calhoun has made a speech about this letter in the Senate, in which he reiterates, over and over again, such expressions as, "Gen. Harrison's own declared principles," his "acknowledged principles, here placed beyond doubt on the vital question of tariff and the compromise act," "unequivocally expressed," &c. Do the Locos feel no shame at thus exposing their own falsehood? or do they suppose the people have already forgotten their assertions of 1840?

WHO IS TO BLAME!—The following Circulars were addressed to 21 Banks in the various States, after the removal of the Deposites in 1833. Can it be surprising that the country was flooded with Bank paper, and that new banks sprung up like mushrooms, under such urgent appeals from an all powerful Administration, which wielded thirty or forty millions of dollars a year! Yet all the blame is foisted on the Whigs:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 26, 1833.

"Sir,—The Girard Bank has been selected by this Department as the depository of the public money collected in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

"*The deposites of the public money will enable you to afford* INCREASED FACILITIES *to commerce, and to* EXTEND YOUR ACCOMMODATIONS to individuals; and, as the duties which are payable to the Government arise from the business and enterprise of the merchants engaged in FOREIGN TRADE, it is but reasonable *that they should be preferred in the additional* accommodations, which the public deposites will enable your institution to give, whenever it can be done without injustice to the claims of other classes of the community.

I am, &c. R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Pres't of the Girard Bank, Philadelphia."

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9. 1833.

"Sir,—This Department has selected your institution as one of the depositories of the public money of the United States.

"The deposites of public money will enable you to afford INCREASED FACILITIES to the commercial and other classes of the community, and the Department anticipates from you the adoption of such a course, respecting your accommodations, as will prove acceptable to the people, and safe to the Government.

I am, &c.
R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Pres't of the Maine Bank, Portland, Me."

Wm. C. Bettencourt has been re-appointed, by the President and Senate, Postmaster at Wilmington; and J. M. Lindsay at Greensborough, N. C.

☞ Maj. CHARLES L. HINTON, Public Treasurer, has gone to Washington, as Agent of the State, to receive the money coming to North Carolina under the Distribution Law.—*Raleigh Register.*

"*Like Master, Like Man.*"—Mr. Henry objects to an individual filling an Office, that he is not rich, and the last "Standard" brings as a grave charge against the Whigs, that the nomination of a Bankrupt, for an office, made by President Tyler, has been confirmed by the Whig Senate. So we go. Are the people prepared for this doctrine, that because a man is not rich, that, therefore, he is dishonest.—*Raleigh Register.*

What's in a name?—Of all the members of Congress Wise is the rashest, and acts with the least wisdom—Proffit is a dead loss, and Goode is good for nothing.

MARRIED,

In Anson county, N. C., on the 5th inst., JOHN G. McLENDON, formerly of Cheraw, S. C., to Miss ELIZABETH McLEOD.

On Wednesday evening, the 22d ultimo, at New Albany, Indiana, by the Rev. S. K. Sneed, Mr. THOMAS COLLINS of that place, to Miss ELIZA F. BEACH, formerly of this Town.

In Anson county, on the 10th inst., at the residence of Stephen Coatney, Esq., by Gen. J. M. Waddell, Mr. EDWARD VICK, Jr. to Miss MARTHA, daughter of Mr. WILLIAM COATNEY.

"The world was sad, the garden was a wild,
And man, the hermit, sighed, till woman smiled."

DIED,

In Coosa County, Ala. on the 8th of May, Mrs. MARGARET GRAHAM, wife of George Graham, aged about 40, leaving a husband and five children, one of whom, a daughter aged 7 years, died on the 25th of the same month. Also, on the 8th, EUPHEMIA GILCHRIST, aged 3 years, daughter of Alex'r. and Eliza Graham. Also, on the 14th, JAMES GRAHAM, aged 45. Also, two sons of his, one 7 years and the other 7 months old. Also, on the 28th, Mrs. MARY McMILLAN, (his mother-in-law,) aged 52. These all died of an epidemic prevailing extensively in the neighborhood.

In Stokes, TANDY MATHEWS, Jr. son of Tandy Mathews, Esq.

In Randolph County, on the 30th ultimo, THOMAS FENTRESS, Esq.

☞ PERSONS who can make it convenient to settle accounts with the Subscriber by the 5th of August, will confer a favor by doing so. E. J. HALE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust, made by James Cain to Arch'd McLauchlin and J. C. Blocker, bearing date May 21, 1842, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, at my Auction Store on Person Street, for Cash, on Wednesday the 10th day of August, at 3½ o'clock, the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE;—also Judgments, Notes, Accounts, &c. assigned over as above.

More particulars will be given on the day of sale.

AMOS KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*

July 27, 1842. 12-2w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Alfred Shields of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next.

John McNeill of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next.

Jesse Gibson of Cumberland County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next.

Jacob Hollingsworth of Sampson County, Tailor, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

July 23. 1842. 12-3w

The only certain Remedy for
FEVER AND AGUE!!

THE original Rowand's Tonic Mixture, for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weaknesses, can now be had ONLY, in its *full strength, genuineness and purity*, under its present name of "ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE," being now prepared again SOLELY by the author himself, at No. 28 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Look for the *written signature* of the original inventor and proprietor, JOHN R. ROWAND, over the mouth of each bottle, *without which it cannot be genuine.* Any one who will have the audacity to forge said signature, in the nefarious attempt to palm upon the public a spurious imitation or counterfeit, will be *liable to the state prison!*

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting *cure* of Fever and Ague, *the Proprietor restores the original guarantee*, viz: *The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.*

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

July 27, 1842. 12-1m

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1842.

Leah Broadaway and Sarah White,
vs.
James Benton, Burwell Benton, and others.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Burwell Benton, Michael Horne and Christian his wife, Samuel Hooker, Elizabeth Hooker, Jane Hooker, William Hooker, Hardy Hooker, and Sarah Hooker, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1842, and the 66th year of the Independence of the United States.

13] WM. E. TROY, *C. & M. E.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE

Between Patrick Henry the Second and Short Tom.

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 9, 1842.

Dear Tommy, I'm off! 'tis in vain to regret it,
My "*cake is all dough*," and I cannot stay here;
For I can assure you, he'll never forget it,
Who meets *Johnny Morehead* "*this time of the year.*"

You told me, you thought I could catch the *coon* napping,
That the Whigs were all waiting with trembling and fear;
But I tell you, that hunter's an *old one* at *trapping*,
Who fools *Johnny Morehead* "*this time of the year.*"

My plans were all laid, and I, quite at my ease,
When the Horse-Chestnut Colonel, too, came to my aid;
And made me believe that the tales of his *trees*
And "*Matty's gold spoons*," could be laid in the shade.

He told me of *Ice Houses*, built by *the People*,
(And *wondrous extravagance* shown in them too.)
And chicken-coops, *not quite* as high as the *steeple*,
With *slats* for the *Governor's hens* to look through.

And then he advised me to go to the Mountains,
And told me the people among them were *green!*
That they seldom had drank from the Pedagogue's fountains,
And men of *my calibre never had seen!*

I went, and I thought for a while that the glory
I should win *by myself*, would encircle my name
With a halo of light, on the pages of story,
And gain me a niche in the "Temple of Fame."

You told me that "*Johnny*" looked wan and despairing,
That he oftentimes spoke of his fate with a tear;
And but little I thought, he was only preparing
To "*tree me*" and *tail me*, "*this time of the year.*"

And the "*Mountain-Boys*" too, seem'd determin'd to show me,
How little the Colonel had known of their Schools;
And said, with a wink, that *hereafter* they'd *know* me,
(For *they'd* thought *me* a "*Crowder*" and *I'd* tho't *them fools!*

So abandoning them, I wisely retreated,
And in hopes of escaping from "*Johnny*" came here,
For I knew there was danger of getting o'erheated,
If I met *Johnny Morehead*, "*this time of the year.*"

But alas! 'twas in vain, for he *track'd me*, and *treed me*,
I was forced to *show fight*, or to leave the *field clear;*
And oh! my friend "*Tommy*," *the way he did bleed me!*
Democracy met with a "*Waterloo*" here!

I'm off! and tell *Cumberland* he'd better follow,
'Tis folly to wait for our overthrow here;
For that man and his party are *beaten all hollow*,
Who meets "*Johnny Morehead*" "*this time of the year.*"

Your loving friend, PAT.

P. S. Dear "*Tommy*," I know you are ruled by your betters,
But never again, as you value my love,
Or expect to be paid for printing C's Letters,
Say "*Mountains*" to me, or mention "*Chunn's Cove.*"

PROSPECTUS.

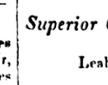
The Petersburg Intelligencer

IS published tri-weekly, by J. W. Syme, at $5 per annum, payable in advance.

The Intelligencer is devoted to the true principles of the Whig Party, and will support, for the next Presidency, HENRY CLAY, the man who, of all men living, is best qualified for the Chief Magistracy of this Republic.

The Agricultural, Mercantile, and Manufacturing Interests will always find an advocate in the Intelligencer; and Subscribers in the Country will be regularly furnished with an accurate account of the Markets and Mercantile transactions of Petersburg and other commercial towns.

SHOES.



JUST received from Philadelphia, a very large and general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco and Kid Shoes, Boots, Buskins and Slippers, all of the latest fashions, and from the most approved Manufacturers. For sale low for Cash.

S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, July 26, 1842. 12-3w

NEW CROCKERY
AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fistened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

☞ The Exercises of the Schools at Ashborough, will be resumed on the 4th of July next, and end the 15th December,—the Male Department under the direction of John D. Clancey, and the Female Department under the direction of Mrs. A. S. Whitney. Terms of tuition as heretofore. Board can be had in the village and vicinity, at from $4 to $6 per month.

J. M. A. DRAKE, *Sec. to the Board.*

June 15, 1842. 7-6w

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.
NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

THE first Edition of Judge Potter's Rules in Bankruptcy having been exhausted, the Subscriber has printed a second, which contains several additional Forms and Rules. Price, as before, 25 cents, to be had at the Bookstores of Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, J. G. Burr, Wilmington, and

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 27.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,

For sale by

SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

March 21, 1842. 91tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61tf.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wines, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1-37. 58tf

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841 54-tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-6m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

Just Received,

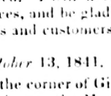
By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,
30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 302 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.



ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the Bank. E. S.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville, 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville

February 7, 1842. 88tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1, 1842.

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

D. W. DRENNIX

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour, and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Camb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on had for sale.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*,

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

H. ERAMBERT,
TAILOR,

Next door North of the Bank of the State, corner of Franklin and Gillespie Streets,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers, who pay for their work when done, that he will thankfully receive and attend to their orders, at his usual high prices. Gentlemen cannot expect to have fine work done unless they pay *fine* prices for it. He employs the best workmen in town, and has to pay them the best prices given in town—he does not trust his work to boys. He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction, and if the work done by him does not fit, it will not be suffered to be taken away.

☞ Cutting done to order, and warranted to be as well done as if cut to be made in his Shop, *when made as cut.*

May 28, 1842. 4-3m

University of Maryland.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Regular Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the 31st of October, and continue four months. The Preliminary Course of Lectures, to which Students are admitted without additional charge, will commence on the first Monday of September. These Lectures are wholly independent of the Regular Course, which is complete in itself. The term will be considered entire to all who enter before the 10th of November.

NATHANIEL POTTER, M. D.—Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

RICHARD WILMOT HALL, M. D.—Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Obstetrics.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, M. D.—Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D.—Professor of Surgery.

SAMUEL CHEW, M. D.—Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Hygiene.

JOSEPH KOBY, M. D.—Professor of Special and General Anatomy.

SAMUEL CHEW, *Dean.*

June 24, 1842. 9-8w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having located himself permanently in Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as an agent for the sale of

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores,

and all other Country produce. He will also give attention to the purchasing of any kind of MERCHANDISE. His purpose is to remain in Wilmington both Winter and Summer.

L. MALLETT.

May 4, 1842. 1tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jos. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

WHIPPLE'S
COUGH BALSAM.

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*

Adams, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE.

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.

June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE.

Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

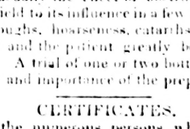
☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 89-6m

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from this City on the 22d ultimo, a negro woman named HAGAR. Said woman was purchased in Charleston, S. C. about two weeks since. She is a dark mulatto, between 25 and 30 years of age, five feet 3 or 4 inches in height. When spoken to, she generally holds her head down, and has a scar on one heel. She is intelligent, and may endeavor to pass as a free person, and may have procured papers for the purpose. The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be paid, on her being delivered to the Jailor of Wake County.

Raleigh, June 27. 8-5w

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYESTUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustre, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copaiva, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu, Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Seidlitz Powders, Squills, Powdered Cantharides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts, assorted Phials. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.

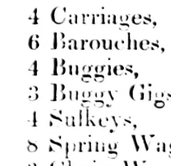
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

May 31, 1842 4tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH
(From London,)



WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

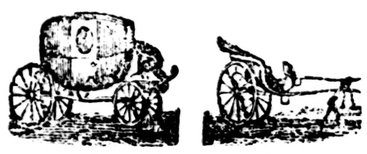
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 1, 1842.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.
Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.
The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples. By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by

E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.

September 18, 1841. 68tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*

December 13, 1841.

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

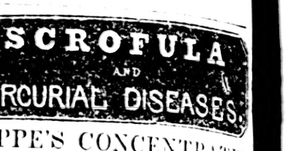
February 10, 1842. 4tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hogg, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.



TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of smilax.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations, the medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in single Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, which any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after calomel, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of acute disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases to remove all disease from the body, and restore the natural vigour of the constitution, and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is emaciated. The use of one or two bottles, on such occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases; and, in most cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by salts, and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE, at Dr. Ding's Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE, General Agents, Nos 96 and 98, Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 19, 1842. 93tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and in one instance has one tasted of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as a pleasant test and best medicine we have ever had. His Cough Lozenges relieved us of a distressing cold in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with complete success.—*Ex.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 93tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup.

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as to its worth, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances were on the verge of the grave. In many cases when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health, and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse, than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough, and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841. 73tf

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.